

Establishment of the Greek state (1830)

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At the beginning of the 19th century, under the influence of the French bourgeois revolution and nationalist ideas, the Greeks revolted to secede from the Ottoman Empire and gain independence. It was no coincidence that the main members of the Filiki Etheriya Society, which led the uprising, as well as its secret leaders were Greeks who served the Russian government. Russia, which wanted to break up the Ottoman Empire and gain a foothold in the seas, had been embroiled in various conflicts with the Austrian alliance since the 18th century, before the uprising. Russia, which managed to isolate the Ottoman Empire from the West through the Greek uprising, also acquired large tracts of land through the Edirne Peace Treaty, which was signed as a result of the Russo-Turkish War. However, although Britain, France, Austria, and Prussia agreed with Russia on granting autonomy to Greece, they did not intend to transfer control of the newly formed state to Russia. The revolt of the Greeks against the Ottoman Empire in 1821-1830 resulted in the victory of the Greeks. The revolt was organized and intensified with the help of great powers. The article discusses Greece's independence as a result of the uprising. In this regard, the London Protocol of April 3, 1830, signed by Russia, France and England, is of special importance. The newly established Greek state was revived as the Aegean state. Greece's borders have become clearer. The article also deals with the redefinition of the Ottoman-Greek borders by the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832. Although the London Protocol of 1830 formally established the Greek state, the Great Powers and the Greeks were not content with that. Russia, as during the uprising, remained a state that influenced the "Eastern policy" of European states after the uprising. This study was dedicated to all these factors.

Keywords: *Ottoman Empire, Greek Rebellion, London Protocol, Greek Independence, Treaty of Constantinople*

Заснування грецької держави (1830 р.)

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На початку XIX століття під впливом французької буржуазної революції і націоналістичних ідей греки повстали проти відділення від Османської імперії і здобуття незалежності. Не випадково основними членами Товариства Філікі Еферія, який очолив повстання, а також його таємними лідерами були греки, що служили російському уряду. Росія, що прагнула розділити Османську імперію і закріпитися на морі, з XVIII століття до повстання була залучена в різні конфлікти з австрійським союзом. Росія, якій вдалося ізолювати Османську імперію від Заходу в результаті повстання Греції, також придбала великі ділянки землі по Едирнському мирним договором, підписаним у результаті російсько-турецької війни. Однак хоча Великобританія, Франція, Австрія і Пруссія домовилися з Росією про надання автономії Греції, вони не збиралися передавати контроль над новоутвореною державою Росії. Повстання греків проти Османської імперії в 1821–1830 рр. призвело до перемоги греків. Повстання було організовано і посилено за допомогою великих держав. У статті розглядається незалежність Греції в результаті повстання. У зв'язку з цим особливе значення має Лондонський протокол від 3 квітня 1830 р. підписаний Росією, Францією і Англією. Нещодавно створене грецьке держава було відроджено як держава Егейського моря. Межі Греції стали більш чіткими. У статті також йдеться про перегляд османсько-грецьких кордонів відповідно до Константинопольського договору 1832 р. Хоча Лондонський протокол 1830 р. формально встановив грецьке держава, великі держави і греки не задовольнилися цим. Росія, як і під час повстання, залишалася державою, що зробили вплив на «східну політику» європейських держав після повстання. Дане дослідження було присвячено всім цим факторам.

Ключові слова: *Османська імперія, грецьке повстання, Лондонський протокол, незалежність Греції, Константинопольський договір*

Основание греческого государства (1830 г.)

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В начале XIX века под влиянием французской буржуазной революции и националистических идей, греки восстали против отделения от Османской империи и обретения независимости. Неслучайно основными членами Общества Филики Эфериа, возглавившего восстание, а также его тайными лидерами были греки, служившие российскому правительству. Россия, стремившаяся разделить Османскую империю и закрепиться на море, с XVIII века до восстания была вовлечена в различные конфликты с австрийским союзом. Россия, которой удалось изолировать Османскую империю от Запада в результате восстания Греции, также приобрела большие участки земли по Эдирнскому мирному договору, подписанному в результате русско-турецкой войны. Однако хотя Великобритания, Франция, Австрия и Пруссия договорились с Россией о предоставлении автономии Греции, они не собирались передавать контроль над новообразованным государством России. Восстание греков против Османской империи в 1821–1830 гг. привело к победе греков. Восстание было организовано и усилилось с помощью великих держав. В статье рассматривается независимость Греции в результате восстания. В этой связи особое значение имеет Лондонский протокол от 3 апреля 1830 г., подписанный Россией, Францией и Англией. Недавно созданное греческое государство было возрождено как государство Эгейского моря. Границы Греции стали более четкими. В статье также говорится о пересмотре османско-греческих границ в соответствии с Константинопольским договором 1832 года. Хотя Лондонский протокол 1830 г. формально установил греческое государство, великие державы и греки не удовлетворились этим. Россия, как и во время восстания, оставалась государством, оказавшим влияние на «восточную политику» европейских государств после восстания. Данное исследование было посвящено всем этим факторам.

Ключевые слова: Османская империя, греческое восстание, Лондонский протокол, независимость Греции, Константинопольский договор

Introduction.

At the beginning of the 19th century, under the influence of the French bourgeois revolution and nationalist ideas, the Greeks revolted to secede from the Ottoman Empire and gain independence. It was no coincidence that the main members of the Filiki Etheriya Society, which led the uprising, as well as its secret leaders were Greeks who served the Russian government. Russia, which wanted to break up the Ottoman Empire and gain a foothold in the seas, had been embroiled in various conflicts with the Austrian alliance since the 18th century, before the uprising. The "Eastern Question", an international strategy aimed at expelling the Turks from Europe, was founded by the Russians during the Russo-Turkish War (1768–1774) (Kireev, 2007, p. 31).

Discussion.

The support of the Russian-French alliance and the influx of European pro-Greek volunteer groups also played an important role in the rapid spread of the Greek uprising, which began in 1821 under the leadership of the Patriarch of Istanbul Fener and Filiki

Etherya. Initially, Britain, which did not want Russia to gain a foothold in the Straits and the Balkans, said it was neutral in the Greek uprising and supported Ottoman territorial integrity. However, the possibility of Russia's dominance in the new Greek state forced the British to side with the Greeks.

Despite the social, political and military reforms carried out by the Ottoman state, it failed to prevent the Greeks in the early years of the Babi-Ali uprising, which was left alone in the international arena and did not determine the right domestic political path. Although success was achieved in the following years with the support of Ibrahim Pasha, the son of the Egyptian governor, the Ottoman government was defeated by military intervention by major powers.

The St. Petersburg Protocol, signed on April 4, 1826, was the first step in interstate diplomacy on the way to the establishment of the Greek state. While Austria and Prussia refused to sign the protocol, Russia, Britain and France signed the protocol and encouraged the Ottomans to do the same. However, the Ottoman state strongly protested, resulting

in increased political pressure and military confrontation. The naval tragedy of Navarre (1827) and the Russo-Turkish War (1828–1829) on this basis significantly weakened the Ottoman Empire.

Russia, which managed to isolate the Ottoman Empire from the West through the Greek uprising, also acquired large tracts of land through the Edirne Peace Treaty, which was signed as a result of the Russo-Turkish War. However, although Britain, France, Austria, and Prussia agreed with Russia on granting autonomy to Greece, they did not intend to transfer control of the newly formed state to Russia. In this case, Wellington openly expressed his dissatisfaction with the terms of the peace agreement with Edirne. In the last days of 1829, Britain and France decided to hold several meetings in London to discuss Greece. Britain was represented by Foreign Secretary Aberdeen, France by Ambassador Polygnac, and Russia by Ambassador Liven.

During the London meetings, the British and French ambassadors stated that they had met with Ottoman representatives in Istanbul on 9 September 1829, that the Ottoman state had adopted the decisions of the London Conference, (An article sent from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1829) and that ceasefire between Turks and Greeks had ceased since then.

As a result of the London meetings of the Allies, the Treaty of London was signed on February 3, 1830. The first protocol of the agreement included these articles.

1. Greece was considered a completely independent state, including all political, economic and administrative spheres.

2. The borders of the Greek state would extend along the Aspropotamos River to Lake Angele, and would extend to Mount Artotina, with the border to Calverie and the Gulf of Olives. There would be new borders between Greece between the island of Eyribos, the islands of Satan, the islands of Iscoros and the islands of Cyclades and the island of Amorgo, between the 36th and 39th northern parallels and the 26th eastern meridian.

3. Greece would have a monarchy. The king's eldest son would succeed to the throne.

4. The Ottoman state would recognize the independence of Greece and treat it with respect.

5. General pardon decrees would be signed in both countries. The inviolability of property in Greece would be ensured.

6. Greeks who wanted to leave the Ottoman state would be allowed. The Greeks could sell their property within the Ottoman Empire.

7. Greece would withdraw all Greek fleets and armies outside its borders. The Ottoman state would also withdraw its military forces from lands outside the borders of the Ottoman Empire.

8. On July 26, 1826, the decisions of the Treaty of London remained in force.

10. A commission consisting of English, French and Russian representatives would be set up to avoid any disagreement over the demarcation of the borders. This commission had to complete its work within 6 months.

11. The terms of the treaty would soon be agreed with the Ottoman state and the Allies' ambassadors here, and the treaty, prepared by the Allies, would be signed in London.

12. This agreement, prepared by France, England and Russia, would be signed in London (Protocol No: 23).

The second protocol, signed on the same day, decided to appoint Prince Leopold of the Saxe-Coburg dynasty as King of Greece. This government would be protected by the three signatories (Protocol No: 24).

The terms of the treaty were communicated to the head of the Greek government, Capudistria, on April 8, 1830. On April 12, 1830, the Capuchins sent a note to the signatory states expressing their questions and concerns about the treaty. Following the reply notes sent by the signatory states, the Greek Senate thanked the ambassadors of those states and stated that they had accepted the terms of the Treaty of London signed on April 16, 1830 (Demirhan, 2016, p. 335–337).

Under the London Protocol, Greece's borders were further restricted. The main reason for this was that Russia did not want a large and powerful Greek state that would prevent the Slavs from entering the Aegean in the following years. Britain also preferred Greece with limited borders. Because he did not want a strong Greece around the Seven Islands under British rule (Bayrak, 1999, p. 83).

Dissatisfied with the boundaries of the

agreement, the Greek Senate appealed to the embassies of allied countries to change the borders. The Greeks wanted to expand the northern border to Mount Oxa. However, the ambassadors said it was not possible (Letter from the British envoy to Greece, Dawkins, 1830).

On April 8, 1830, the terms of the Treaty of London were announced to the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman state tried to meet with the ambassadors of the Allied Powers in Istanbul in order to change some items. As a result, Partav Efendi met with the Russian ambassador several times. The first of these meetings took place on April 3, 1830 in Bebek Castle. At the meeting, the Russian ambassador said that he would work in the interests of the Ottomans, but that not a single letter of the London Protocol of 1830 could be changed. Partav Efendi noted that there were some articles in the decisions of the London agreement that were not clear. One of the articles he mentioned was the fifth article of the protocol. The article used the phrase "No Greek in the Ottoman lands could be convicted for his actions". It was not clear whether this requirement was only for the future or whether it would remain in force in the past.

Concerns were also expressed about the situation of Muslims who want to stay within the borders of the new state. The Ottoman state was concerned about the value of the property owned by the Muslims. The Russian ambassador tried to persuade the Turks, noting that there would be no dissatisfaction on this issue. In addition, the issue of weapons available in the places and fortresses to be handed over to the Greeks was discussed. In the example of the Jurju fortress, a proposal was accepted to take the weapons from all the fortresses where the military equipment was stored and hand them over on the condition that those fortresses be destroyed (Tosun, 2002, p. 21–24).

Partav Efendi's second meeting with the Russian ambassador took place on April 17, 1830 at his home. Mr. Pertev noted that although Greece's independence was accepted by Britain and France, it was difficult for the Ottomans to accept it. The ambassador said that the protocol was prepared by Britain and the French government accepted it. He stressed that no changes will be made to the terms of

the agreement.

Ambassadors of the Allied Powers also attended the next meeting between the parties on April 23, 1830. The main topic of the meeting was the question of what kind of goods and property will remain within the borders of Greece. The contract stated that the sale of these properties would take place within a year. However, this decision was not clear because the properties were different.

After the meetings, the representatives of the Ottoman state prepared a note stating that they had adopted the decisions of the Treaty of London of 1830 and handed it over to the Allied ambassadors in Istanbul on April 4 of that year. With this note of reply, the Ottoman state officially declared its recognition of independent Greece.

After the meetings, the representatives of the Ottoman state prepared a note stating that they had adopted the decisions of the Treaty of London of 1830 and handed it over to the Allied ambassadors in Istanbul on April 4 of that year. With this reply note, the Ottoman state officially declared its recognition of independent Greece. Thus, the Greek rebels, who were unable to establish a central government during the years of the uprising, gained independence thanks to the diplomatic policies and strategic goals of European states. The newly established Greek state was revived as the Aegean state. Greece's borders have become clearer. According to the London Protocol, part of the islands of Evbia, Sporad and Cyclades were handed over to Greece. According to this division, Ottoman rule would continue on the islands north of the 39-degree latitude circle and on all the islands south of the 26-degree longitude circle. The islands ceded to Greece under the terms of the treaty were as follows:

Group of Sporads include Chamlija, Suluja, Shira, Istandil, Ishkinos, Ishkilos, Ishkiros, Santorin, Andre, Naksha, Amurgos, Para, Miknos, Murted, Egin, Sheytan, Poros, Kirlangich, Guvercin, Kardashlar, Belko, Yarasu, Zora, Osuda, Iskandil, Pir, Yilan, Istoporya, Delos, Caros, Uzunjal Nepale, Aya Yorga, Polikondros, Gümüş, Polino, Değirmenlik, Küçükdeğirmenlik, Ipsara, Kalori (Kaya), Zenari (Kenari), Yaban, Kechi and Istifalya islands. (Orench, 2009, 199)

The head of the Greek government, Capudistia, wanted to expand the borders

of Greece, defined by the protocols signed between 1829-1830. On the other hand, the Ottoman state, despite accepting the borders specified in the protocol, at a meeting with the representatives of the signatory states on May 14, 1830, demanded the restriction of the borders given to the Greek state. It is clear from diplomatic correspondence that Britain's agreement played an important role in defining the borders between the parties. However, as a result of a change of government in England on November 15, 1830, Gray and Palmerston, who became Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, supported the idea of expanding the borders of Greece (Letter from the British envoy to Greece, Dawkins).

As a result of negotiations, a meeting was held in February 1832 between representatives of European states and the Sultan to determine the borders. Other ambassadors, including the British ambassador Stratford Cunningham, demanded that Babi Ali recognize the Arto-Volo line as a border line. Despite the protests of the Ottoman representatives, Stratford tried to sign an agreement between the parties as soon as possible. Because he knew that this was the only way to prevent the border riots in Greece. In addition to this meeting, three more meetings were held on the same basis. Finally, on July 21, 1832, the Treaty of Constantinople was signed by England, France, and Russia. (Constantinople, 1999, 35) This agreement was signed after the representative of the Ottoman state Suleyman Najib Bey. According to the British historian Stanley L.P., the Ottoman envoy signed the treaty after a 16-hour meeting, calling it "God's plague" after a

16-hour meeting. (Poole, 1988, p. 76)

The first clause of the eight-point agreement stated that the eastern part of the border between the two countries would be separated from the Little Lake, which flows from the village of Gradika. The Kalamo Pass here was given to the Greeks. The border between Coprenha and Menidi in the Gulf would end. The Karakos bridge was given to the Ottomans. Other articles also touched on the issue of compensation to be paid by the Ottoman state: If the Izdin accident were given to Greece, the Ottoman compensation would be 40 million rupees. Otherwise, if the Izdin accident remained part of the Ottoman state, the Ottoman compensation would be 40 million rupees (Demirhan, 2016, p. 368).

Conclusion.

Modern Greece, as a result of the Ottoman state's defeats to Britain, France and Russia, was established as a protection zone of these empires, under the name of the Greek Kingdom in a small region of the Mora Peninsula and Athens, which was torn from Istanbul. The first Greek king was a German named Otto from a Bavarian aristocratic family. Although the London Protocol of 1830 formally established the Greek state, the Great Powers and the Greeks were not content with that. Russia, as during the uprising, remained a state that influenced the "Eastern policy" of European states after the uprising. The Greeks did not leave the Greeks and other Balkan peoples living in the Ottoman lands, especially on the islands, to realize their dreams of a "Greater Greece" and expand their territory.

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